ENGLISH VIEW OF THE BOER WAR

(Continued from Fifteenth Page)

ance and it is even possible that his conduct left the magistrate no alternative but to pass the sentence which he did. It is not intended to question the justice of this part of the affair. Having been sent to fail, however, because he could sent to jail, however, because he common to deposit fifty pounds. Grant was treated as the commonest malefactor in all respects but one, he was allowed to retain his own clothing. The unfortunate old-man made a pathetic picture with his seedy clothes, tail coat, tail white hat, and worm gloves, which he punctifiously wore whenever called upon to the authorities. He objected to liously were whenever called upon to face the authorities. He objected to being classed and herded with the thieves and nunderers and others whose crimes were even more repulsive. He protested against the class of food that was served to him. The unfortunate old man was placeden the Kaffir stocks, thrown out in the middle of the yard that he might be humiliated in the sight of all and kept there in the fierce heat of a tropleal sun for half a day. The sole excuse for this was that he had protested cal sun for half a day. The sole excuse for this was that he had protested against his treatment.

The stocks, as arranged by D. W. Plessis, a near relative of Kruger, were such that the prisoners were obliged to sit facing uphill and were not allowed to hold on to the stocks in order to maintain hold on to the stocks in order to maintain themselves in this position, but had to preserve the upright position of the body by means of the exertion of the muscles of the back alone. But some have said this quarrel is one of flag. I do not know this quarrel is one of high 1 to hot know he had a better way to refute that than to publish a list of the arrested Reform Club, which was composed of twenty-three Englishmen, sixteen South Africans, nine Scotchmen, six Americans, two Welshmen, one Irishman, one Australian, one Irishman, one Australian, one German.

men, one Irishman, one Australian, one Hollander, one Bavarian, one German, one Canadian, one Swede and one Turk.

Mr. Editor, I have infringed much on your time, but I have in no way exhausted the theme and I only pant for more space. My feeble pen may be unable to adequately paint the sufferings of my brothers of the Transvaal. Their complexion may be white, or it may be dark yet.
"a man's a man for a' that." But I am
of opinion that no one worthy of the
name of Christian-ah! no one who has name of christian and the nepublican form of a pure ideal of the Republican form of government, that is in the words of a man of the people, "the government of people, by the people, for the people have the slightest ground for imagi ing that this war is one for any other ing that this war is one for any other purpose than that of righting the wrong and lifting up the oppressed. Let us all hope that a selfish arrogant people may be humbled and that the mother of freedom may establish a just government which will wipe away all bitterness as between Boer and Saxon.

To Raichagray avenue, Patrick, Scotland. 36 Balshagray avenue, Patrick, Scotland. February 18, 1909.

THE BOERS' SIDE.

Argument in Favor of the Weaker Belligerents, Editor of The Times:

Sir,-The world usually sides with the richest and most powerful persons or nations. A century and a quarter ago was England's warfare in this country to christianize the Indians, or to force the colonists to accept a religion better than the one already possessed by them? No. never, but the war was conducted to tread down, to subjugate her own kinsmen, to force them to submit in orde to gratify England's lust for gold. The great majority of the colonists were duced to come to this country by of establishing a government of civhope of establishing a government of the six and religious liberty-willing to risk death on the stormy seas, or in the bleak, howling widerness by the feroclous beast, or by the tomahawk of the savage, rather than remain at home to be oppressible that the death of the savage. ther than remain at home to be oppress-ed. But the vigilant eye of greed fol-lowed them to this far-off country.

No sooner did God prosper the colonists and permit them to enjoy somewhat of their seclusion and liberty than they were molested and called on to wage a long and bitter warfare with the mother-country. However, the colonists had submitted to much oppression before they determined to resist with arms. When determined to resist with arms. When hostilities could be staved no longer, the colonists (among them many of the writer's ancestry) fought bravely, undauntedly for that independence which by the grace of God was gained, and which is now enjoyed by their posterity. Had the desire of Great Britain been

to spread the Gospel, a more lenient eye might be cast on her treatment of the

colonies, after all these years.

The attention of all the nations of the carth is directed to the fact that one Protestant nation is at war with another Protestant nation. In the New Testament brethren of the same faith are prohibited from going to law against each other. Does the law not apply to nations at war as well as to individuals not law?

The American colonists, believing their cause to be righteous, prayed for vic-tory over their enemies, endeavored to defend their homes, and achieve their independence; and, after finally vanquishing their force, solemnly returned thanks

The Boers may be behind the times so far as some modern civilization is ech-cerned, but could they possess anything higher than the religion enjoined by their Redeemer, in whom they so ardently profess to believe, upon whom they s fully rely, and through whom they pray and fight, and fight and pray,

and fight, and dight and pray.

The truly religious may be, like Paul, bound in physical bonds, but whose spirits may be as free and independent as the air. Mamy persons whose bodies are free may have spirits bound down by the most terrible of all slavery, namely, the recent of Salary.

the power of Satan.

If the Boers' cause be righteons, God

If the Boers cause he righteons, document that they may become so victorious that they and all their descendants may enjoy such freedom of body and mind and spirit, such exemption from the threats and besiegements by foreign Powers, as they never before enjoyed. If the Boers be Christlans-and no one

has read much about them can doubt who has read much about them can doubt that they are—and acknowledge God and God alone, as their Sovereign, what good, unless it be material wealth, can Great Britain possibly attain by subjugating the Boers? Is not Great Britain the aggressor? Is not Great Britain the ag-gressor? From the standpoint of the writer, this is an entirely unrighteous warfare on the part of the English. How-ever, no mortal sees as the Judge of all the earth sees. Great Britain has been guilty of many wanton acts. It looks as though the United States would have been let alone after the termination have been let alone after the termination of the Revolutionary War. Study the causes which led to the War of 1812. Thousands of children throughout the length and breadth of the United States length and breadth of the United States are to-day studying the history of this country, and, in order to obtain some idea of the manner of the British in conducting their wars, the wars against this country should be reviewed by every clitten of the United States.

citizen of the United States.

The cause of the war of 1812 was the behavior of England in distressing the commerce of the United States, and the impresement of salors from American vessels. In August, 1814, five thousand troops, with General Ross in command, marched toward Washington city, which marched toward washington city, which had very little force for its defence. With about four thousand men General Winder met the foe at Bladensburg, near Weshington. The militia behaved badly and were routed. August the 24th Ross actioned Washington and his troops. His

other public buildings.
The wiched fice ways Crops.

no man pursueth; the righteous are bold as a lion." If the British in this instance be the wicked they will finally flee, unless God, for some reason beyond our comprehension, has ordained wrong to usurp the place of right. Of one thing everybody may rest assured—with God's love, mercy, wisdom, and fore-knowledge, whatever transpires, whether it be humiliating or exalting, God has ordained it for his own glory. The place of his children is to pray for quiet submission to God's will.

"The victory is not always with the

"The victory is not always with mighty." God often makes the "The victory is not always with the mighty." God often makes the weak things of this world to confound the mighty. If it be pot God's design for the Beers to triumph over the British it is strange, passing strange! It is amazing that with all the wealth and the powerful army and navy at the command of Great Britain she has accommand of Great Britain she has accommished so little thus far in the Transplished so little thus far in the Tran anl. Is Lord Roberts to become Lord Cornwallis II.?

Cornwallis 11.?

Kruger is doing what he conscientiously believes to be his duty to himself, his country, his God. The most minute act of each and every child of God is of great moment in the sight of God. Thus, if God has willed the Boers to defea Great Britain, the combination of the most powerful armies and navies of all the earth will be powerless to subvert God's will. The fact that Great Britain is one of the richest and most powerful countries on the globe should not make one blind to what by a great many people is believed to be the justness of the

Boers' cause.

Everybody who is in anywise interested in this war should aim to arrive at the facts in the case, and then sympathize with the country whose cause they believe to be just. Prejudice is founded on ignorance. To be prejudiced against anything or anybody is to be ignorant of the seed constitute of anything or anybody. To be prejudiced in favor of anything To be prejudiced in tayor of anything or anybody is to be ignorant of the evil qualities of anything or anybody. The aim of everybody should be to gain all the reliable information available, so as to be able to discriminate easily between right and wrong. What has been affirmed of the British character is not based on a weighted view but on hisbased on a prejudiced view, but on his-

based on a prejudiced view, but on his-terical facts, as will be clear to every student of history.

It is far preferable to be with a hand-ful on the side of justice and right than to be with the multitude on the side of wrong, injustice and oppression.

The papers speak of the British stary-ion but the Boers. It would not be Great

ing out the Boers. It would not be Grea-Britain's first attempt to starve out an antagonist. When the port of Boston was closed and the custom-house move was closed and the custom-house moved to Salem, the intention of the British then was to starve out Boston. The case then is to-day somewhat analogous to that of the Boers. They had been oppressed time and again; there was presented the alternative of fighting and subduing the British or become subjecto the British empire. The British are experiencing in the war in the Transvaal what the British experienced in American warfare—namely, bush-fighting.

As terrible as must be the passion

avarice, nevertheless it cannot be centive to brave warfare as is the decentive to brave warfare as is the de-sire to defend and if possible protest life, home, property, country. If it be thought for an instart that the men who are opposing the British will be likely to yield readily, know that they are struggling for a principle, the same kind inciple as was that which animated and inspired the hearts of the soldiers and inspired the hearts of the solutions, the patriots, during the American Revolution and made the army well night invincible. Many of the soldiers were barefooted and their blood was not only shed in battle but often trailed in the

shed in battle but often trained in tar snow. They were scantilly clothed, poorly fed and not paid and yet the more ap-parently desperate became the situation, the hotter waxed the fightling.

Amid dangers and privations well cal-culated to daunt the stoutest heart, see how, in God's providence, they gained the principle for which they fought. Great Britain is unquestionaly a might;

Great firstain is understooding a minion, mation, the English portion especially. What Intellect, what will-power, what a hardy nation, altogether one of the most wisely and justiy-governed of monarchies, all the more reason for restrainng a grasping nature. If the Eritish conquest of the Boers

If the Entish conquest of the Boers will give to them a religion superior to that now embraced by the Boers, then by all meas let the British proceed. It is not believed that the national characteristics of the English soldier have undergone any material change for the better in the last century. Give Great Britain the opportunity, and she would not hesitate to attempt the subjugation of the United States and in her pride

not hesitate to attempt the subjugation of the United States and in her pride and arrogance then that of the globe, and then what?

Believing their cause to be just in the sight of God, if not in that of men, the Boers may well derive all the comfort possible from the words of Isalah, the prophet, who says, to God's church, a rept of which must be the Boers: "In part of which must be the Boers: "In ed; thou shalt be far from oppression;

ed; thou shalt be far from oppression; for thou shalt not fear; and from terror for st shall not come near thee."

"No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their rightservants of the Lord, and their rightcoarness is of me, saith the Lord."

The doom of all earthly monarchies
with all their stubborn, domineering,
despotin spirit is approaching rapidly.
The reception of the gospel of Jesus engenders independence of spirit. The
more dependent is the soul on God, the
more independent becomes the spirit.

As the Gospel spreads, republican
form of government increases, and as
republics increases, so do monarchies deenublics increases, so do monarchies de

This is a mighty transition period, God is preparing the world for the acknowledgment of but one Sovereign, His Majesty, the Lord Jesus Christ, and there is an ever-increasing army, who acknowledge the gentle sway of the scepter of the Prince of Peace.

M. R. J. Richmend, Va., Feb. 27, 1900. This is a mighty transition period, God

An adjustable foot rest for attachment to any rocking chair has a flat board hinged to the front of the seat, with a flange at the bottom against which the feet rest, with flexible cords to support the lower end of the rest by suspending the cord from a nall in the wall or other separate support.

Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizer Co.

Eranch of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co

CRENSHAW WAREHOUSE. Richmond, Va.

THE CELEBRATED Eureka Brand!

And Standard Grades of Fertilizers for Spring Crops.

entered Washington, and his troops, like Will pay if used on Truck, To-vandals, wantonly burned the Capitol and bacco, Grain, Grass and other

Christ as the

Irue Arbitrator.

By Sebastian Martinelli, Delegate Apostolic to the Catholic Church, The word arbitration, although proper derivation from the Latin, ives its importance in the language all nations as a term of modern diplo-macy. Arbitration, so called, has no the-ological significance. When we speak of Christ as an advocate of universal peace we mean that if the fallowers of Christ we mean that if the fallowers of Christ would follow the greatest of His commands, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," there would be no warfare, no international complications, no family quarrels, none of the ills which have made the descendants of Adam unhappy. In the Testaments we find no evidence of what is now called arbitration in the what is now called arbitration in the political sense.

The words of the Redeemer, as trans The words of the Redeemer, as that mitted to us by His loving followers, show us that His mission on earth related eneirely to spiritual affairs and not to those of temporal import. He healed the sick, comforted the sorrowful and for the first than the history of marking reached time in the history of mankind preach the doctrine of universal brotherhood His arbitration was entirely confined to things of the soul, as in the instance of the sinful woman who was condemned to be stoned, and in the other example of the people who wished to know if it was a confined to the people who wished to know if it was lawful to pay tax to Caesar first he made that reply which is an eternal answer to the hypocrites who endeavor to make stock of the sins of endeavor to make steek of the sins of other people in order to hide their own —"Let him that is without sin among ye cast first the stone." To the second he made that reply which embodied within a few simple words more philosophy than all the sages of the world in all the ages of the world have compiled in their ponderous volumes—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unio God the things that are God's."

This sentence has been considered by This sentence has been considered by the doctors of the canon and civil law, They have written learned treatises about the rights of man, the duties of the citizens and the obligations of the state, but none has surpassed the simple directness of this command. Its very simplicity is its merit. It is impossible to enhance its meaning by explanation. The Saviour says, render first all patriotic duty, and then, being a good citizen, disduty, and then, being a good citizen, dis-charge your obligations to God. Man cannot be a lover of the divine goodness unless he is true to his civic obligations. This sentence is the greatest incentive to patriotism.

If arbitration were based upon this axiom of right and justice the horrors of modern warfare, new a daily sorrow to themsels ground be impossible.

of modern warrare, new a daily software to thousands, would be impossible.

But Christ, after preaching the divine doctrine of universal peace and universal brotherhood, was condemned to death by the people whom he had benefited most, spiritually and temporally. He was accused as a disturber of the public peace and for the allered good of public peace, and for the alleged good of His fellow citizens it was decreed that

only the consummation of the divine goodness and will for the redemption of mankind, but we realize the bitter truth that those who labor to elevate truth that those who labor to betate human kind must encounter the re-lentless ingratitude of the human heart. The dectrine of universal brotherhood presupposes arbitration as the method of settling disputes of brothers in tem-poral affairs. The dectrine of Christ was the dectrine of brotherhood and in-cluded arbitration as the highest amelcluded arbitration as the highest ameloration of human conditions.

foration of human conditions.

The word arbitration has many meanings, but the term used as the final recourse of nations to avoid conflicts is the breadest and most important.

Although the term, as stated before, is an expression of modern diplomacy, arbitration in regard to political difficulties has been arctified from time imties has been practiced from time im-

PREVENTED SAVAGERY. During the Middle Ages the Roman Pontiffs were the arbitrators in af-fairs of world-wide importance. It is true, they were not always successful in preventing the shedding of blood, but their influence prevented savagery in warfare, and the "Peace of God," which they constantly proclaimed as duty upon all Christians, often gave the opportunity for cooler counsels to prevail.

The present Pontiff Leo XIII. is an ardent advanced of arbitration. He would

dent advocate of arbitration. He dent advocate of arbitration, he would have willingly acted as umpire in the Spanish-American war to prevent blood-shed, just as he acted as mediator between Spain and Germany in the case of the Caroline Islands dispute.

The Holy Father would gladly have used his good offices to prevent war in the Transyan! in the Philippines or be-

the Transvaal, in the Philippines or between any nations of the earth. They are all the children of the Heavenly Father, and all have equal claim to the paternal solicitude of the Vicar of Christ on Earth.

Leo XIII. has written elequently on the crowning glory of his pontificate if the nations should, with carnest accord, submit the difficulties to a court of med-The calling together of a peace con-

gress at The Hague seemed to promis-much, but subsequent events have prov-ed that the lofty ideas presented a that conference have not borne fruit.

The nations are self-seeking, and the time seems far distant when the doctrine of "Love thy neighbor as thyself" will be practiced as well as preached.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

A Craig County Citizen Wedded in a Hurry and Repents at Leisure. NEWCASTLE, VA., March 3.-Special,

Some time ago, perhaps five months ago, I sent an account of a very romantic marriage to The Times from this place. The marriage took place in Kansas, and the contracting parties were cousins, but had never seen each other until four days nad never seen each other unit four days before the marriage. Their courtship had not lacked zeal, although it had been carried on by correspondence. Mr. Will O. Caldwell, the gentleman, is a prominent man in his community and not without property. He was so delighted with the varies from the maximum mr. with his prize from the matrimonial marto be prepared for him, and all his friends were there to greet him and wish

him joy.

The lady he brought here with him The lady he brought here with him was as much like him as possible. They looked like a pair of twins, and if they had not been so round and rosy and altogether material they would have looked like a pair of heavenly twins. But the lady became dissatisfied. She proved more thorny than rosy, more sour than sweet, more hard to please than a Boer concerl, and sall his rones of lead from general, and all his ropes of lead from the Gatling guns of persuasion falled to convince her that her bargain was for life.

A great deal of gossip has been turned loose on the couple, and it is said she tried to secure a divorce here. The gentried to secure a divorce here. The gen-tleman, who has the sympathy of every-body, resisted her efforts for awhile, locked her up, took all her clothes away from her, and used every means in his power to keep his bird in the nest. But to-day he brought her to the sta-tion, bought a ticket for her, and tenderly

and tearfully bade her good-by, and off she went to Kansas. She cried a bit she went to Kansas. She cried a un-herself, but she wasn't sorry enough to remain, and he returned to his forsaken nest, a sadder and a wiser and a poorer man by at least \$32, for that was the cost of her ticket home. E. S. G. Boston is the only city in America that

owns and operates ferries. She does this at a loss of nearly \$100,000 a year. None of the ferries of that city are a financial success, ,, i _ .

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE JIST DAY
OF DECEMBER, 1899, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE AETNA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA PURSUANT TO THE
LAWS OF VIRGINIA. Name of the company in full—AETNÁ LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Location of home or principal office of said company—HARTFORD. CONN.
Character of the business transacted by the company—LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE.
President—M. G. BULKELEY.
Secretary—J. L. ENGLISH.
Organized and incorporated—1820.
Commenced business—1820.
Name of the General Agent in Virginia—J. B. MOORE & CO., and W. W.
HARDWICKE.
Residence—RICHMOND, VA. Residence-RICHMOND, VA. The amount of capital stock..... -Accident-The number of policies and the amount of insurance effected thereby in force at end of previous year. 199,861,120 H 94,327

The number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance thereby. 289,709,900 13,330 \$157,392,932 24,908,401 \$182,301,333 \$399,571,020 107.717 13,851,543 RECEIPTS. The amount of premiums received during the year.

The amount of interest received from all sources.

The amount of all other receipts. \$6,268,084 70 \$3,663,157 91 The amount of losses paid. \$302,385 50
The amount of matured endowments paid. \$302,385 50
The amount paid for surrender values.
The amount of dividends paid to policyholders,
The amount of dividends paid to tockholders.
The amount of dividends paid to stockholders.
The amount paid for expenses (including taxes,
and fees=\$18,3816, Accident; \$213,462 79, Life.

397,007 69
The amount of all other disbursements. \$6,361,313 47 ASSETS. (Life and Accident.) LIABILITIES.

The amount of matured endowments unpaid... 44,276,699 00 Totals.....\$406,183 02 \$47,001,901 03 BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1899.

-Accident. Amount, No. No. Amount Number and amount of policies in force
December 11st of previous year. 332
Number and amount of policies issued
during the year. 971 459,465 2,970,600 257 \$4,125,250 1,193 \$2,024,282 .. 1,363 2,745,850 107 157,206 Amount. Amount. \$ 4,000 00 32,552 00 2,437 92 \$36,852 00

M. G. BULKELEY, President. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary. State of Connecticut.
City of Hartford—ss.:
Sworn to January 26, 1900, before
FRANK W. BIDWELL, Notary Public.

J. B. MOORE & CO. General Agents Accident Department.

W. W. HARDWICKE

General Agent Life Department. GEO. C. JEFFERSON, Local Agent.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. OF PHILADELPHIA, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—CHARLES PLATT.
Secretary—GREVILLE E. FRYER.
Principal Office—PHILADELPHIA, PA,
Incorporated—APRIL 14, 1794.
Commenced Business—AS AN ASSOCIATION, 1792,

Amount of capital stock paid up in cash..... \$3,000,000 00

Value of real estate owned by the company.

Loans on mortgage (duly recorded and being the first liens on the fee simple) upon which not more than one year's interest is due.

Loans on mortgage (first liens) upon which more than one year's interest is due (of which \$78,993.96 is in process of foreclosure).

Interest due on all said mortgage loans, \$15,750.48; interest accrued thereon, \$9,958.42...

Value of leads mortgaged exclusive of being interest accrued thereon is a processed exclusive of leads mortgaged exclusive of leads and the said and \$9,958.42... lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and

Total value of said mortgaged premises....\$4,420,700 00

BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY. 2,400 00 \$,000 00 123,290 00 123,290 00 1,650 00 20,4000 00 10,700 00 10,700 00 10,700 00 52,000 00 3,180 00 53,000 00 122,190 00 6,500 00 49,000 00 49,000 00 23,100 00 292,100 00 127,000 00 115,000 00 202,500 00 5,900 00 53,500 00 29,250 00 6,350 00 178,500 00 44,109 00

11,000 00 1 17 11,000 00

60,000 GB 60,000 00 57,500 00 50,000 00 52,500 00 60,000 00 12,240 00 40,920 00 100,000 00 100,000 00 road, First Consolidated, Registerd.
Delaware and Chesapeake Raliroad, First
Mortgage.
New York Lake Erle and Western Raliroad, Third Mortgage.
Steubenite and Indiana Raliroad, First
Mortgage, Registered.
Texas and Pacific Raliway Company's
First Mortgage.
Louisville and Nashville Raliroad (Evansville and Henderson Div.), ist Mort.
Lehigh Coal and Nasvigation General
Mortgage, Registered.
West Shore Raliroad, First Mortgage.
West Shore Raliroad, First Mortgage, San Antonio and Aransas Pass Ry. Co. s
First Mortgage, guaranteed by So.
Pacific Raliway, Gold.
Jefferson Raliroad, First Mortgage,
Coupon.
McKeesport and Belle Vernon Raliroad,
First Mortgage.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and
Raliroad Company's Registered.
Lehigh Valley Raliway Company's First
Mortgage, Gold.
Elizabeth Raliroad, of Austria, Preference
Bonds, Florins 25,000.
Lehigh Valley Raliroad Company's Consolidated Bonds.
Philadelphia and Reading Raliroad, Improvement Mortgage.
Toga Raliroad, First Mortgage. 101,000 00 100,000 00 220,000 00 200,000 00 210,000 00 200,000 00 19,570 00 19,000 00 1 59,000 00 67,260 00 16,800 00 21,000 00 40,950 00 39,000 00 24,600 00 20,000 00 45,000 00 50,000 00 55,000 00 50 000 00 40,000 00 40,000 00 50,000 60 50,000 00 150,000 00 Tioga Railroad, First Mortgage.... Lehigh Valley Terminal Company's Reg-44,800 00 Istered.
Cincinanti, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, General Mortgage.
Camden and Atlantic, Gold Bonds.
Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Bonds.
Cleveland. Lorain and Wheeling Railway, First Mort., Consolidated, Gold.
Northern Central Railway Consolidated 50,000 00 54,000 00 Northern Central Railway Consolidated
Bonds.
Prospect Brewing Company, Philadelphia,
First Mortgage.
Reading Company and Philadelphia and
Reading Company and Philadelphia and
Reading Company and Philadelphia and
Reading Coal & Iron Co., Gen. Mort.
Terminal Railroad Association of St.
Louis. Consolidated.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's
Collateral Trust Bonds.
Delaware River and Bridge Company.
First Mortgage, Gold Bonds.
Chicago and Eric Railroad, First Mortgage, Gold.
Philadelphia and Reading Railway, Consolidated, Stamped.
Delaware County Refunding Bonds.
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, General Mortgage.
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans
Railroad.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail-10,000 00 10,100 00 25,000 00 25,000 00 25,000 00 43,600 00 51.000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00 52,500 00 57,000 00 50,000 00 52,000 00 E0,000 00 50,000 00 48,000 00 Railroad...
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway...
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad...
Pennsylvania Railroad Collateral Trust
Bonds...
Union Pacific Railroad Company, First
Mortegee 55,000 00 30,000 00 Mortgage..... thern Pacific Rallway Company, 50,000 00 50,000 00 33,072 00 15,900 00 Company.... Shares Lincoln Gas Company, Lincoln, Nob. 3,000 00 47,500 00 21,000 00 Neb.
Neb.
Shares Philadelphia Traction Co...
100 Shares Philadelphia National Bank.
40 Shares Philadelphia Bourse.
50 Shares Philadelphia Bourse.
528 Shares Philadelphia Bourse.
528 Shares Chesapeake and Delaware
Canal Company.
1,500 Shares Insurance Company of North
America. 209 60 America. 500 Shares North America Wrecking Com-COLLATERAL LOANS, 3 Market Am't Loaned Value. Thereon. Value. \$ 7,500 00 2,120 60 3,270 00 2,540 00) 20,000 00 25,500 00

Total par and maket value (carried \$3,374,270 0) \$4,801,732 00 \$4,801,732 00 34,500 00 Aggregate amount of all assets of the company, stated at their actual value.... reinsurance. I unearned premiums as computed above (carried out). 3,136,344 67 773,172 69

out)...

Amount reclaimable by the insured on perpetual fire insurance policies being 90 and 95 per cent. of the premium or deposit received. All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested, viz.: Commissions, brokerage and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers, on premiums paid and in course of collection, \$33,107.57; reinsurance, \$35,910.12; all others, \$335.13...

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus.

- 17 ... RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Entire premiums collected during the \$4,578,693 41 year.

Deduct reinsurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums. 975,119 19

Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year in cash.....

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Aggregate amount of actual disbursements during the year, in cash. \$5,552,837 6

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR. BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR.

Fire. Marine and Inland. Aggregate.

\$2,283,546.00 \$67,339.00 \$2,750,906.00

Premiums received (gross) 40,174.73 \$56.59 \$0,731.37

Losses pad. 21,544.36 \$272.94 \$2,517.39

Losses incurred 22,816.49 \$272.94 \$2,089.43

CHARLES PLATT, President, GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary. Seal of Notary. State of Pennsylvanic,

Seal of Notary. Sworn to January 22, 1909, before
RICH'D H. REHLLY, Notary Public.

D. N. Walker & Co., Agents, 1014 East Main Street.